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Miller on Birds from Southern Sinaloa.¹ — This paper is an account of the birds collected for the American Museum of Natural History by Mr. J. H. Batty in the coast and foothill region of Southern Sinaloa, Mexico, December 8, 1903, to November 5, 1904. From the several localities visited, ranging in altitude from 50 to 5500 feet, Mr. Batty obtained a total of 1164 specimens, representing 160 species and subspecies. As we should expect, the list indicates that the resident avifauna of this region is mostly southwest Mexican; but there appear many migrants from the north, the most notable of these, perhaps, *Cyanospiza cyanea*.

Mr. Miller, in a brief introduction, gives various details concerning the physiography of the region, and follows with a well annotated list of all the forms represented in the collection. An important feature is Mr. Batty's often extended notes on the colors of the soft parts as well as on nesting and other habits. The various critical notes concern principally zoological points, and in some cases are of considerable interest. The unique *Iache magica* proves to be but an abnormal plumage of *Iache latirostris*; and *Glaucidium phalaenoides* is divided into two races, for the northernmost of which the name *Glaucidium phalaenoides ridgwayi* Sharpe is used. Two new subspecies are described: — *Amizilis beryllina viola* from Jalpa, Sonora, and of somewhat doubtful validity; and *Amazona albifrons nana*, a depauperate form from Yucatan. — H. C. O.

Miller on Birds from Northwestern Durango.² — During most of 1903 — from January 19 to November 26 — Mr. J. H. Batty collected birds for the American Museum of Natural History in northwestern Durango, at various localities ranging in altitude from 2500 to 8500 feet. Mr. Miller refers the 829 specimens to 132 forms, and as in his previous paper on Mr. Batty's collections, adds the collector's data regarding habits, colors of bill, feet, etc., together with various critical comments of his own, which, although relating to no new forms, are in many cases noteworthy. The relationships of *Icterus abeillei* are discussed at length, and the apparently correct conclusion reached that it is a subspecies of *Icterus bullocki*. The *Progne subis* of Arizona and western Texas is referred unconditionally to *Progne subis hesperia*, but after an examination of specimens we are obliged to dissent from this opinion, since the lower tail-coverts are not the only character worth considering, and the birds, while intermediate, are nearer the typical race. The range of *Petrochelidon lunifrons tachina* is extended west to Fort. Verde, Arizona, on

¹ List of Birds Collected in Southern Sinaloa, Mexico, by J. H. Batty, during 1903-1904. By Waldron De Witt Miller. Bulletin Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXI, 1905, pp. 339-369.

² List of Birds Collected in Northwestern Durango, Mexico, by J. H. Batty, during 1903. By Waldron De Witt Miller. Bulletin Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., XXII, 1906, pp. 161-183.